AND MR. ASQUITH-LOWELL IN THE

ABBEY-MR. W. E. HENLEY. London, December 5.

If the Democratic scheme for an income tax in America is to be seriously pressed, there will time to deal with it seriously, and to say nething about the history and working of day an instructive piece of testimony. I was his hoarse voice as it may find convenient. talking, just after the rumor of the new tax ad come from New-York, with a distinguished official who for many years has been a member of a Board before whom final Income Tax appeals are heard. These are appeals from the which is nearing its end. He has loudness and surcharges or exorbitant assessments of a lower grade of Income Tax efficials. The whole question of the incidence of the tax and its practical him during all this time. He was in a position he has, I judge, honesty and independence and to judge, and he had, or would naturally have, the ias of the official mind in favor of official procedure. I asked him whether he thought an traordinary violence. It is a singular whim of pable of being fairly apportioned and admin- by week in the seat of judgment, and bawl out unfair of all forms of taxation, and to talk of fellow-countrymen, and the rest of mankind, of the possibility of making it bear justly and whose opinions he happens to disapprove. equally on all classes is to talk nonsense. It cannot be done."

The European edition of "The New-York Herald" has a neat remark on this new Democratic proposal:

"There are liars enough already in America without starting an income tax."

This raises a question of morality as well as of political economy. In the case of an income tax you cannot separate the two. It is, in every country and in all circumstances, a premium

President Cleveland, however, if the cable mmary of his message be accurate, would limit the incidence of the tax to certain forms of income, and especially income derived from corporation securities. Such a modification may dimin tak the injustice of this impost, pro tanto. The less income you tax the less injury you indict. Emiliably moreover, there ought to be a diserty and income from earnings, professional or otherwise. Whether this discrimination can b made, or made completely, is another question. President Cleveland, of course, thinks it can, or he would not propose it. Mr. Gladstone thought it could not.

There is in England no higher financial author ity than the present Prime Minister. More than forty years ago he discussed this very point and expressed himself very strongly. He admitted, or seemed to admit, that it was inequitable to impose the same tax on a man who had, for instance, \$10,000 a year from re alized property, and a man who earned \$10,000 But he declared that, after much trying, he found it impossible in practice to reach the one and exempt the other, or to tax the two incomes at a different rate. Income is in the eyes of the Inland Revenue, income, whencesoeve derived. The revenue officer has nothing to do with the source or origin of the income. All he has to do is to lay and collect a big tax on it. was, and I believe still is, Mr. Gladstone's view. He has never made an effort to relieve the income-earners from any part of their bur den. President Cleveland may be a more capable financier than Mr. Gladstone, or may be less disposed to lean on the obstructive testimony and pure's departmental view of the revenue officers. His experiment will, at any rate, be an Interesting one; should it ever be tried.

Mr. Asoulth has now discovered, and pretty

frankly admitted, that he is responsible for the character of the meetings which assemble by his permission in Trafalgar Square. He has refused to permit a meeting of the Commonweal Society on the express ground that it advocates or justifies murder. It therefore becomes an unlawful meeting, and he would prohibit an unlawful meeting anywhere, whereas he would not and the left hand was perfectly preserved. its objects. Well, but a meeting which is called by the Anarchists is pretty likely to have unlawful objects. Whether it have or not, there is still another distinction. The Home Secretary, by the terms of his order, must approve or It is not to be sanctioned for an evil purpose And to that view Mr. Asquith must come at He comes reluctantly because the cry for speech in Trafalgar Square is supposed to be a popular cry, especially with the workingmen, who are now very powerful. I do not believe it is. The workingmen, when they are in carnest, go to Hyde Park. It is the cheaper and baser sort of agitators who want Trafalgar Square; leaders who have not followers enough for Hyde Park, and who depend on attracting roughs and passers-by into a space which is really a thoroughfare. The recent outrages in Dublin do not predispose the English mind to tolerate Anarchist exercises in any form, whether rhetorical or otherwise explosive. And one of the secrets of Mr. Asquith's success as Cabinet Minister and public speaker lies in the fact that his mind does work on a level with that of the majority of the English people; or of the better part of the majority. He has quite enough however, to do as Home Secretary and as Minleter in Parliament, without taking the stump quite so often as he did this autumn, and the working of his mind can, perhaps, be best seen in the Home Office and in the House of Com-

Such English comments as I have seen on the Lowell memorial ceremony in Westminster Abbey are, for the most part, in a spirit to satisfy Mr. Lowell's American friends. They make take "The Times" as representative of the general feeling when it declares that "Lowell, though he retained and asserted his American nationality in such a manner that his friends were never allowed to forget it, obtained a stronger reonal hold upon England than any American had ever done before." And with more particular reference to this occasion, the same journal

"The great resting place of the illustrious ones of our blood would be incomplete if it did not contain a memorial of so typical an American and so characteristic a growth of the old

English stock." That is well and honorably said. If you wish for a sample of another kind of comment, you must turn to a rather obscure, though noisy, weekly paper, the "National Observer." This periodical has a standard of grace and of graciousness which is all its own, and this its remark on Lowell in Westminster Abbey:

"We want no foreigners commemorated in ur Abbey, and the only consolation is that Lowell is honored in the Chapter House and in no better medium than modern painted glass. If the writer of that amiable paragraph had de sure of his facts, he might have found a deeper consolation in the circumstance that the Lowell stained glass is not even in the Chapter House, but in the passage leading to it. It may be permitted us to rejoice, in presence of this dishness, that the memorial is exclusively English. It is distressing to have to say so, or to repeat what was said at the time when this singular method of doing honor to Mr. Lowell's memory was first proposed.

As for the "National Observer," that means Mr. W. E. Henley, who edits the paper which now goes by that name. It was once called the "Scottish Observer." or something of that kind. and hailed from Edinburgh. But Edinburgh and tland confined Mr. Henley's genius within too narrow limits. He spread his wings, and when he folded them it was to find a nest in London. He had become national instead of Scottish. No doubt there is a distinction. Mr. Hepley's as is robust and his methods are robust. sas, and has often shown, a robust hatred America, and of things and people American. In, on those and on most other subjects, ag-

gressive, violent, tempestucus. He likes to domineer and to dictate. He is as infallible as the Pope, and as infallibly certain that he is in-THE INCOME TAX-TRAFALGAR SQUARE fallible. The doctrine of infallibility is no new

thing either in the Catholic Church or in Journalism, which is also a kind of church, er, at THE FESTIVAL OF SAINT BARBARA-FRENCHMEN least, a pulpit. But Mr. Henley has little in ommon with the Church, and, though tubthumping seems to be his natural vocation, the pulpit he prefers is the quarterdeck, or perhaps the forecastle, whence this journalistic beatswain roars out his orders to the maintop, and to the the tax in England. But I will offer you to- rest of the universe; which gives such heed to

Mr. Henley is, in truth, a survival; whether of the fittest or not may be matter of opinion. by her own father because of her refusal to abhe has emphasis, the two faults which are most severely condemned in every social code and every treatise on rhetoric. He has ability, he has working had, therefore, been constanty before literature, he has a productive energy of mind, courage; and he sadly diminishes the credit and influence these ought to bring him, by his exsome tax a fair tax,-fair in principle or ca- destiny which compels a gifted writer to sit week istered. He answered: "I regard it as the most | anathemas upon the rather large majority of his G. W. S.

REMARKABLE BUST OF A WOMAN.

THE PETRIFIED BODY OF A NOBLE GERMAN FOUND IN A SCHLETTSTADT TOMB-THE EFFECT OF A SCULPTOR'S

CHISEL UPON IT. In the studio of Herr Stienne, in Strasburg, was placed on exhibition recently the bust of a woman which has attracted widespread attention in Germany and been the subject of numerous articles by archaeologists, and of much study by scientists and physicians.

In the spring of 1800 workmen were employed to repair the famous old church of St. Fides, in



Schlettstadt, Aleace. The church was founded by place of the great families of the city and neighborhood. Under the choir in a part of the church built originally in 1994 by Hildegarde von Schwaben mother of Frederick Barbarossa, the laborers came across a number of tembs. One of these was apparently of much later construction than the others, dating from some time in the seventeent markable state of preservation was found. face and bust had become petrified and the features were as natural as life. Unfortunately the lower part of the figure could not be found. right arm was pressed tightly against the breast prohibit one merely because he disapproved of clothing of the statue-corpse showed that the



AS THE BUST WAS POUND.

woman was one of quality of the eleventh cen tury, so that the discovery was interesting from physical point of view "According to the report of Herr Winkler, Coun

cillor of Buildings in Kolmar," says Dr. Gustav A. Miller in a recent article on the subject, "we can say with certainty that the body was placed the woman's death mortar of some kind was

the woman's death mortar of some kind was poured over her. This soon hardened, as the marvellous preservation of the facial features shows. The reason for this use of mortar, or cement, was without much doubt because the woman had diel from some contactions disease, although lime was used also for pure sanitary reasons in many cloister vaults.

"Mr. Stienne . . . has done excellent work in restoring this natural bust, especially its left side, which was worn. Professor Anton Seder, as we are convinced by a personal examination, does not say too much when he writes: 'What a deep impression this figure made upon me, I cannot describe! Renunciation of all worldly passions is the chief characteristic of this beautiful face, which, to an observer of fine feelings, seems, the longer he looks at it, to be a vision from the other world.

"Who is this woman with her noble features, the two braids of hair wound about her head, the long white chemise of the finest linen, the beautiful woollen jacket, the linen underclothing and the costly mantle resembling that of a nun? From the clothing and the way the hair is worn. Professor Seder has proved that the woman lived in the elevanth or tweifth contury. He estimates the age of the noble figure at from thirty-eight to forty-five years. This estimate precludes the possibility that it is the body of Hildegarde, the founder of churches, who died at a much greater age. It is much more probably that of Hildegarde noble daughter, the Duchess Adelheid, who acced as a nurse in the days of the plague. History also tells us that Hildegarde (as also, in all probability, her daughter) died from the plague, and tradition says that she was buried in Schlettstadt."

AUTOGETHER TOO WILLING

From The Detroit Free Press. "Dear me." he whispered, "do you think if I married you your father would ever forgive us?"
"I'm sure he would, dear," she asserted softly.
"And would he give us a house of our own?"
"I know he would, dearest."
"And would he give us enough to live beautifully

"T'm sure of it, Harry."
"And would be take me into the firm?"
"Certainly he would."
"And let me run the business to suit myself?"
"Of course he would, darling."
She snuggled to his bosom, but he put her aside "I can never marry you," he said hoarsely.
"Your father is too willing to get you off his

\_\_\_ RESTORING FAMOUS PLACES From The London Globe.

From The London Globe.

The Abbey of Villers, where Queen Victoria first saw the late Prince Consort—the occasion of their meeting being a Court pienic given by Leopold I—is being placed in such a condition as to preserve it from further decay. The work is being intelligently carried out by M. Licot, who has devoted several years to studying the details of these spiendid ruins; and the Queen of the Belgians is taking a very active interest in the work. The restoration of the Lacken Palace is also progressing, and it is expected that the work will be completed by the list of January, the fourth anniversary of its destruction by fire.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

EUGENIE'S VISIT TO ISABELLA

AND " LA CHASSE "-FATHER HYA-CINTHE PREACHES AGAIN. Paris, December 12.

It is probably due to the alarming frequency of dynamite outrages and explosions of one kind and another that the festival of Saint Barbara has been celebrated here this year with so much unusual ceremony and fervor. From time immemorial this martyr, who was beheaded jure Christianity, has been regarded by the naval and military gunners as their patron saint, and her assistance is invariably invoked by the pious French peazantry in great thunderstorms to protect them and their property from lightning. This is due, as far as I can make out, to the fact that at the moment of her death there occurred, according to the legend, a great thunderstorm, which her votaries regard as having constituted a divine manifestation on her behalf. In every naval and military garrison town of France where gunners sappers are stationed, the day was marked by great festivities. The mess and barrack rooms were decorated with trophies of arms and with laurel, and banquets and dinners wer given by both officers and men. All prisoners under arrest for ordinary and minor breaches of discipline were liberated; speeches and songs were the order of the day, and general good humor reigned. Nor was the celebration by any means confined to the naval and military artillery corps, who, when gunnery was first introduced in France, Saint Barbara, but it likewise extended to the employes of the various arsenals and State powder and explosive manufactories through-That all these should join in the celebration can be understood, since Saint Bar- which is pyrotechnical display. But it is somewhat diffiyoung noblewoman of Nicomedia as their patron since there is no evidence to show that

indirect, in these branches of manufacture.

Empress Eugenie has been here throughout the last week, and has been made the object of a good deal of quiet attention on the part of the Czar. several of her old-time friends. One of the most notable incidents was the long visit which she paid to ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, whom she has scarcely seen since the war of 1870. Emthe opportunity of offering hospitality and Prancis, Thomas G. Alvord and Augustus Frank, family of Spain driven by the Madrid reve while here, too, of her husband's popular cousin, the Princess Mathilde, with whom she is now on most excellent terms, all the bitter feeling Bonaparte. Count Primoll is a familiar figure in Parisian society, spending a portion of the season each year at the hospitable house of his aunt, Princesse Mathilde, in whose salons he warm friendship of the popular novelist Paul Hourget. He is noted as being, with the pos-sible exception of the love de Morny, the most successful amateur photographer in Europe, and has spent enormous sums on various perfected apparatus connected with this particular rad. It may be added that the instanty of Count Primoli's mother was brought about by the sudden death (some assert it to have been

Duchess of Marino. By persistently attributing to M. Constans every imaginable crime in the calendar in each daily issue of L'Intransigeant," Henri Rochefort has ended by defeating his object, and instend of covering the powerful and once-dreaded ex-Minister of the Interior with obloquy, he has converted him into quite a popular personage, His pretence of seeing the hand of Constans in nearly every one of the sensational murders and other felonies that have been perpetrated here throughout the past decade has been taken up by the criminal classes, who, with that disposition to "blaguer" and to joke inthat disposition to "blaguer" and to joke inherent to the Gallic temperament, frequently
make a point of excusing themselves to their
judges on the ground that it is not they who
have plotted the coup, but M. Constans. All
this has suggested a witty ballad, published in
the "Figaro." The poet refers to a number of the "Figaro." The poet refers to a number of famous crimes, such as those of Prado, Prinzini, Fenayreu and Eyraud, and concludes each stanza with the refrain:

suicide) of her youngest and best-leved son; and it is a sad coincidence that her sister's son,

Napoleon Rocca-Giovini, likewise committed sui-

cide, having blown out his brains in despair at

the rejection of his attentions by the beautiful

C'est Constans qui faisait le coup. The song terminates with the following appeal to the President:

Carnot, écoutez ma requête: Veuillez les rendre à La Villette. C'est Constans qui faisait le coup.

For many years it has been a standing subject of complaint among the middle and lower wire lasses of the population that the shooting rights in the enormous forests owned by the State were reserved entirely for wealthy capitalists, mostly bankers, to the exclusion of their fellow citizens less liberally endowed with financial means. Thus, for instance, the entire forest of Complegne has hitherto been preserved for the deer hunting and shooting of the Marquis de l'Aigle, the Comte Foy and the banker, M. Louis Cahen d'Anvers. The forest of Rambouillet has been monopolized by the Duchess of Uzes, the Comte Potocki, M. Bessand, proprietor of the great drygoods store knows as La Belle Jardinière," and by Baron Arthur Rothschild, while that of Saint Germain has been held by the bankers Bamberger, Baron Hirsch, M. Hachette, the publisher, and a stock broker, M. Bejaud. The forest of Fontainebleau has had among its lessees the Comte de Greffuhle, M. Lebaudy, son of the great sugar refiner, and M. Ephrussi, while the State forests of Chantilly have, until now, been in the hands of friends and nominees of the Princes of the House of Orleans. This, of course, has tended to greatly restrict the shooting area of the masses. Only those who have lived in France are in a position to know how passionately fond every Frenchman is of "la chasse," and inasmuch as the popular discontent caused by the system of leasing has been totally out of proportion to the relatively small sum obtained from the great capitalists, the Government has now decided to only let out the shooting rights in small lots of 500 acres, the leases of which will be put up at public auction. As the rent is held by the bankers Bamberger, Baron Hirsch,

small syndicates are being formed here among bank clerks, shopkeepers' assistants and even artisans for the acquisition of shooting rights of this kind; and it is difficult to form any idea of the extent to which this sagacious decision on the part of the new Government has enhanced its popularity with the masses of the population-though, naturally, it has caused a od deal of bad feeling among the former lease-holders, who do not relish having their shooting disturbed and even taken away from them by shopkeepers' clerks from the Louvre and waiters from the fashionable boulevard restaurants.

Father Hyacinthe, who some time ago was forced to abandon his church in the Rue d'Arras, has at length made his reappearance in the pulpit; and from the fact that the pulpit in question is no other than that of the Protestant Church in the Rue Taitbout it may be gathered that INVADED BY THE EXTRA-TERRITORIAL there is no truth whatspever in the rumors current some time ago that he had decided to revert to the Catholic Church and had withdrawn to the monastery of La Grande Chartreuse for the purpose of undergoing a retreat. A congregation of nearly a thousand persons assembled to hear the celebrated ex-Carmelite monk, who in days gone by, before he married his American wife, was regarded as one of the oratorical glories of the Catholic Church and the most popular preacher of Notre Dame. Nor do age, trouble, and disappointment seem to have impaired his powers in that respect, for he was in splendid oratorical form. He is to preach at the church in the Rue Taitbout on the three next Sundays, and will make the religious congress held at Chicago the subject of one of his sermons. He still professes himself "an eld Catholie" as distinct from either a ritual Catholie or a full-ledged Protestant, and claims that his object is to gather both the Catholies and Protestants who do not practice into the fold of the old Catholie Church.

The Russian Duke George of Leuchtenberg and his wife, who is a daughter of the reigning and his wife, who is a daughter of the reigning Prince of Montenegro, have just completed a very charming and somewhat novel yachting trip right charming and somewhat novel yachting trip right across France. Their steam yacht, the Roxana, which is officered and manned by regulars of the imperial Russian Navy, made its way up the Scine to Paris, where it was boarded by the Duke and Duchess, who proceeded through the canals and rivers which cover the country as if with a net to Lyons and Avianon and from thence down the Rhone into the Mediterranean and along the coast to Nice, where they are to spend the winter. It seems to have been a trip as novel as ti was charming, and partook in some respects of the form of a triumphal progress, the authorities and the people along the ratte thy and good will toward the cousins of

MR. TUCKER WILL BE THERE AGAIN.

DELEGATES OF EXPERIENCE IN CONSTITU TIONAL CONVENTIONS INTER-ESTING QUESTIONS

titutional Convention which will me

TAKING TIPS OVER THE TELEGRAPH From The Washington Star.

The most interesting messages that pass or wros, that is interesting to the operators, he ones that are exclusived by the owners of as horses and the received followers. A laujority of these messages, of course, are in in the interest is increased by the fact that

went line an updown office recently to use the telephone. While he held the telephone receiver alued
to his ear waiting for the connection to be made
the wirds in some way became crossed. The young
man moved around in his chair nervously, excitedly furnished in his pockets and finally lished out
a pencil, with which he wrote furloosly for a few
minutes on the margin of a newspaper. He had
evidently forgotten the object of his visit, but was
finally called to his causes by the wire straightening out and the man he wanted answering his
call. After he had trainsacted his bushloss he asked
the young clerk what the charges were. He replied
to cents, but the young man in great excitement
handed him a dollar bill, and told him to keep the
change. When he got outside the office he ran
against an old-time operator with whom he was
on intimate terms, and, pulling him to one side, in
a hourse whisper, faid:

""I just heard a message go over the telephone
wire from one of the big bookmakers over at Jackson City to a well-known betting man down on
Ninth-st, telling him to play [09] straight and [09]
for place on "Can't Tell" to-morrow. There's a
clinch for you, Let us form a little pool of our
own and take in a portion of the pot.

"The old operator laughed in his face, and told
him that was an old trick, and that they were after
his money. The young man was obdurate, and insisted on playing 'Can't Tell' even after his friend
had gone into the details of how such traps were
laid. He told him the telegraph wires were used
weekly for just such a purpose, and that the telephone wires were evidently being resorted to now.
But it was no use. The young man collected a
party of his friends, and a combination of five was
formed, each one pulling up \$10.

The effections of the
message that passed over the telephone wire
were followed to the letter, and the combination
cashed checks to the amount of \$1,750, or \$150

AN ISLAND THAT GROWS From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

All leading teachers of cookery use LEVELAND BAKING POWDER.

Always makes light wholesome food. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York, Successor to Cleveland Brothers.

JAPAN'S SOVEREIGNTY.

FOREIGN COURTS.

THE BRITISH SUPREME COURT AT SHANGHAI ASSERTS THE INLAND SEA TO BE BEYOND THE EMPEROR'S JURISDICTION.

Tokio, Japan, November 24. All who follow the course of Japanese public affairs know how earnestly the Government at Tokio looks forward to the revision of the old treaties with Western nations, but few are aware how frequently and seriously the necessity of readjusting the present anomalous order of things asserts itself. Scarcely a month passes

created great excitement throughout the counof State and Surrogate of New-York try. By many of the community the opinion been made by the officers of the Ravenna. There survivors by those in control of the more fortunate vessel. It seemed to be proved beyond denial that the sufferers received but little of the courtesy and tenderness which would have Jean residents that they looking asserted the use-lessness of any Japanese proceedings at all, since the case had been taken in hand by an English commission. The view held by the ma-jority of foreigners appeared to be fairly repre-sented by one of their newspapers, which did— the transmission of the restored fund to the an to fix a linglish commission. The view held of the fairly representation of the restored fund to the transmission of the trans

ereign can do no wrong, is considered inviolable, and cannot be sued in person or by representa-

and cannot be sued in person or by representation, for any misconduct or negligence of an official in his service, whether in the discharge of such official's duties or otherwise." The decree which followed was that no counterclaim could be allowed.

Dissatisfied with this decision, the defendants appealed to the British Supreme Court for Japan, which sits at Shanghal, China. It is reported that some uncertainty existed among the Japanese Ministers as to the methods of carrying on the contest at this point, and that questions of expediency arose with respect to continuing the suit in a court not situated in Japan. However this may have been, it was finally decided that the case should go on in the usual way, and in October last the appeal was heard, both sides being strongly represented. On this occasion the owners of the Ravenna brought forward and strenuously urged the plea that the liniand Sea possession; that it was a highway of nations and common property; and that the laws of Japan were not applicable to any accident occurring therein. Their theory was supported by counsel newly introduced into the case in language which realled the period when intemper-

ate abuse was held to be the most appropriate and salutary process of dealing with the Gov-ernment of Japan, but which, fortunately for all and salutary process of dealing with the Government of Japan, but which, fortunately for all concerned, is rarely employed in these days. Whether it was or was not instrumental in shaping the opinion of the court it would be difficult to say. What is known is that the presiding judge delivered a decision which not only totally reversed the decree of the Yokohama tribunal, but set at naught the convictions of every intelligent Japanese clitzen on a vital point of national integrity. He asserted that "the place of collision was undoubtedly upon the highway of nations," and on a spot which "must be considered as the high seas." By these and other similar declarations he committed the Supreme Court of Great Britain in the East to a formal denial of the Emperor's jurisdiction over his own waters, and caused it to be proclaimed that all countries were entitled to regard the Inland Seas open to their free and unrestricted navigation. He went so far, indeed, as to assert that this right of common usage had been "admitted" by the Government, and therefore held that the laws of Japan were not applicable to the suit before him. For this reason he reversed the

in which some awkward illustration of the inconveniences resulting from the continuance of extra-territorial jurisdiction, not to speak of occurrences which, unless treated with extreme discretion, might lead to consequences far worse than inconvenient. At this moment the Government, and therefore held that the convenient is engaged in the consideration of one of the most delicate and important questions that have demanded its attention since the opening of the Empire to foreign intercourse—a question which could not have arisen in the form it now takes except for the exercise of judicial mow takes except for the exercise of judicial functions by an alien power, and which affects not only the dignity and self-respect of the country, but even its authority as an independent of international interest, and as it incidentally touches a point which once came under the official examination of the United States, an outline of its history may be acceptable to American readers.

On November 20, 1892, a disastrous collision took place in the Inland Sea of Japan, the new ship-of-war Chishima being run down and instantly sunk by the P. and O. steamer Ravenna. The Chishima had just been built in France for hydrogeness Navy, and had barely completed her homeward voyage, not having yet reached the port to whileh she was destined. The calondary and had barely completed her homeward voyage, not having yet reached the port to whileh she was destined. The calondary and had barely completed her homeward voyage, not having yet reached the port to whileh she was destined. The calondary and provided by Japanese University soft many and the popular of the Chishima had just been built in France for the Japane the functional property both the less of Japanese Mavy, and had barely completed her homeward voyage, not having yet reached the port to whileh she was destined. The calondary and provided the port of the control of the finite of the the British Channel is remembered, and the circumstance that it divides two separate nations, it is not to be wondered at that the attempt to liken it to a body of water lying within the shores of a single country, and accessible only through contracted straits, was decried as preposterous by the Japanese. For the allegation that the privilege of free navigation had been "admitted" by the Government no evidence can anywhere be found. The most that can truly be asserted is that on one occasion foreign ships of war made their way by force into the Inland Sea, and that the Government of the Tycoon, harassed and distracted by civil strife, and wholly incapable of resistance, was constrained to pay what was termed an "indee nity" to the Western nations concerned for the money expended in their aggressive operation. But there are few impartial historians who at this day do not agree that the forcing of the straits was an navy of any European nation, and the discovery of this fact may, perhaps, have had some share in determining the later action of the native officials. Marine courts of inquiry were convened by both British and Japanese authorities, and the verdicts, as might possibly have been anticipated, were totally at variance with each other. It was, however, quite in accordance with the general attitude and bearing of European residents that they locally asserted the uselessness of any Japanese proceedings at all since the case had been taken in hand by an analysis of the restitution; and it may be recorded to the great are few impartial historians who at this day do not agree that the forcing of the straits was an act of unwarranted invasion. The Japanese have always said that a great wrong was done them, and the Government of the United States has admitted the justice of their claim. Ten years ago an applopy was tendered from Washington, and the principal of the Society was sent back to Japan. This action will be also be a supplementation of the impartial historians who at this day do not agree that this forcing of the straits was an act of unwarranted invasion. The Japanese have always said that a great wrong was done them, and the Government of the United States has a difficult of the invasion. The Japanese have always said that a great wrong was done them, and the Government of the United States has a difficult of the invasion. The Japanese have always said that a great wrong was an act of unwarranted invasion. The Japanese have always said that a great wrong was an act of unwarranted invasion. The Japanese have always said that a great wrong was done them, and the Government of the United States has a difficult of the invasion. The Japanese have always said that a great wrong was an act of unwarranted invasion. The Japanese have always said that a great wrong was act of unwarranted invasion. The Japanese have always said that a great wrong was act of unwarranted invasion. The same act of unwarranted invasion.

in the series of their recogners, which did not scrupte to admonits the rulers and people of this Empire that they should 'bow with become ing medesty' to the decision of a haphazard littish richemal. It would have been storally, the strength of the surroughtilities of the Japanese had not been wounded and irritated by the audactous proposition that a mere court of inquiry, called together in the interest of the foreign ship-owners, and possessed of no Judicial power or responsibility, should be privileged to pronounce a final Judicinent upon questions of seek weight and travity as those under consideration. Recording the strength of a European State, no matter how the strength of the surfered to pass without remonstrance, or that the Japanese Government will be suffered to pass without remonstrance, nor that the Japanese Government will be suffered to pass without remonstrance, or that the Japanese Government will researchly announced their intention to bring suit against the P. and O. Company for damaze to the amount of \$25,000 and costs, in the only court accessible to them under the extra-territorial system—the court established at Yokehama by a British order in Council. The trial began in May last, the Emperor of Japan being recognized as the actual plaintiff. Out of the oderediants, and the Judiceal rulings threat of the content of the sunker and a superior of the defendants, and the Judiceal rulings threat of the content of the sunker challed graved by the plaintiff of the defendants, and the Judiceal rulings threat of the content of the sunker challed and the sunker of the content of the sunker of the content of the sunker of the su

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